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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

AUGUST 1980

EMPLOYMENT BOUNCES BACK

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT ON THE RISE

Although the recession may not yet be over in South Carolina, nonfarm wage and salary employment rose in August. The total job count increased 7,800 as employees in South Carolina returned to work after spending time on layoff or unpaid vacation.

The big gain in employment was an 11,800 hike in the manufacturing sector. Nondurable goods posted the largest over-the-month advance, numbering 7,300 employees. An increase in textile mill products, plus a seasonal gain in other nondurable goods more than offset the downturn experienced by food and kindred products. The upturn in textile mill products of 7,300 was centered in weaving mills, and textile finishing, except wool. The durable good sector contributed 4,500 workers to the overall gain in manufacturing employment. Recalls in most durable good components accounted for the overall increase.

Employment in services fell 2,400 in August. The tapering off of tourist activity caused a downturn in hotels and other lodging places, and in amusement and recreation services. A major part of the decline in services, however, was caused by the winding down of a government-financed work experience program for South Carolina's youth. Also affected by the ending of this program were health care, social services, nonprofit organizations, and all levels of government.

Finally, government had a net loss of 500 in August. Work experience declines and drops in state-supported colleges and universities were largely offset by seasonal gains in local school employment. The downturn in state school employment resulted from the ending of summer school sessions. On the other hand, local school employment was on the rise with the beginning of the fall school semester.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SUBSTANTIALLY

The State's unemployment rate dropped sharply in August to 6.8%. This represents 90,400 jobless individuals, a drop of 18,500 from the July level. Workers returning from layoffs and a decrease in the number of graduates and students seeking work were responsible for lowering the jobless rate below the national rate of 7.6%.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Aug. 1980 2/	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net and Percent Change from July 1980 Net	July 1980 Percent	August 1979 Net	August 1979 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1320.2	1315.0	1319.1	+ 5.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.1
Total Employment 3/	1229.8	1206.1	1252.5	+23.7	+ 2.0	-22.7	- 1.8
Total Unemployment	90.4	108.9	66.6	-18.5	-17.0	+23.8	+35.7
Percent Unemployed	6.8	8.3	5.0	--	--	--	--

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS ADVANCE

Average weekly hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers, rebounding from a major decline in July, increased 0.4 hours in August to 39.2. This increase followed a major interruption in production in July as employers acted to control mounting inventories. Though on the rise in August, average hours worked for total manufacturing were still depressed, remaining well below the high for the year of 41.1 hours reached in January.

Both durable and nondurable goods surged upward in August. Influenced by large hourly advances in instruments and related products (+2.1), machinery, except electrical (+1.0), and fabricated metal products (+1.0), hard good average weekly hours climbed from 38.7 to 39.3. Despite this overall gain, electric and electronic equipment, furniture and fixtures, and lumber and wood products recorded reductions in hours worked.

The nondurable good average workweek, recovering partially from July's big decline, rose 0.4 hours reaching 39.2 in August. The textile industry, dominant in nondurable goods, experienced a gain of 0.6 hours over the month. This increase was the result of widespread advances throughout all components of the industry and was led by textile finishing, except wool (+1.1). The printing and publishing workweek advanced 1.3 hours as employers increased both overtime hours and employees. Cutbacks in production schedules caused hourly losses in food, paper, and chemicals and allied products.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO CLIMB

Manufacturing hourly earnings spurred by more overtime at premium pay rose $.10 over the month. Since August, 1979, hourly pay has gained 9.1%. A $.09 rise in the hard good sector of manufacturing resulted from hourly pay hikes in all industry groups except clay products. The more noticeable increases were experienced by machinery, except electrical, lumber and wood products, and instruments and related products. Stone, clay and glass products fell $.04.

Nondurable good hourly earnings in August were $.11 higher than the previous month and $.46 more than twelve months ago. All industry groups registered large increases ranging from $.09 to $.15 an hour. Textile mill products recorded the highest pay advance, spurred by a $.23 surge in weaving mills cotton, and $.20 gain in yarn and thread mills. The floor covering mills sector was the only textile group to have a drop in hourly earnings.

Average weekly earnings rose a hefty $6.16 reaching $217.67 in August. This was the highest level for weekly earnings since the third quarter of 1979.

ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS DECLINE

During August, the manufacturing accession rate dropped .7 per hundred. The decrease was caused by a substantial reduction in recalls which fell 1.3 per hundred. The .6 per hundred increase in new hires was not large enough to offset the drop in recalls. Separations fell .5 per hundred. The .7 per hundred pickup in quits was not enough to compensate for the 1.3 per hundred drop in layoffs.

The durable good accession rate gained .3 per hundred because of the 1.1 per hundred growth in new hires. The .7 per hundred loss in recalls had little effect on the accession rate. The separation rate for hard goods climbed 1.0 per hundred by reason of the .8 per hundred addition in quits.

The nondurable good accession rate, affected by a 1.5 per hundred loss in recalls, dropped 1.1 per hundred. Despite this decline in accessions, all industry groups in the soft good sector showed slight gains in new hires. A decline in recalls in textile mill products offset a moderate rise of recalls in apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products.

The nondurable good separation rate fell 1.2 per hundred due to a significant drop of 2.7 per hundred in textile mill products. A slight dip in chemicals and allied products also contributed to the decline. Apparel and other textile products, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing all showed moderate increases in total separations.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS RECORD GROWTH

Spendable earnings edged upward $4.77 to $197.85 during August because of a $6.16 increase in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, went up $1.42 to $79.27. This gain was caused by a slight change of +.6% the Consumer Price Index together with the $6.16 increase in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings were $5.23 less than in August 1979.

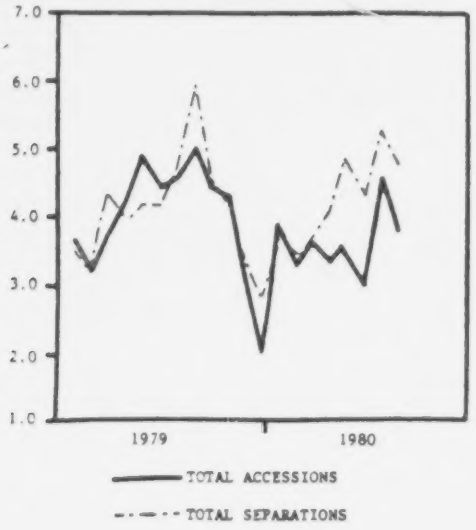
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
Average weekly earnings	$223.83	$217.67	$210.08
Spendable earnings	197.85	193.08	187.17
Real spendable earnings	79.27	77.85	84.50

MANHOUR INDEX CHANGES COURSE

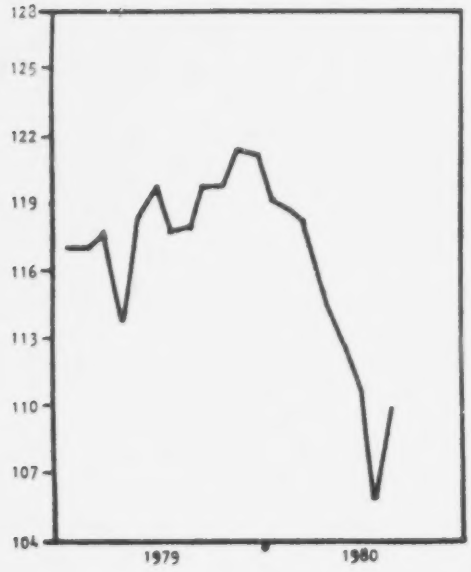
The manufacturing production worker manhour index reversed its downward trend in August. The index increased 4.6 to 109.7. This development was caused by a 9,700 increase in production worker employment coupled with a .4 hour gain in the average workweek. Despite the rise, the August index was 8.2 points less than the year-ago figure of 117.9.

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
Production worker manhour index	109.7	105.1	117.9
Durable goods manhour index	135.2	128.5	145.1
Nondurable goods manhour index	101.4	97.4	109.0
Textile manhour index	85.0	79.2	91.1
Apparel manhour index	102.9	102.3	104.9

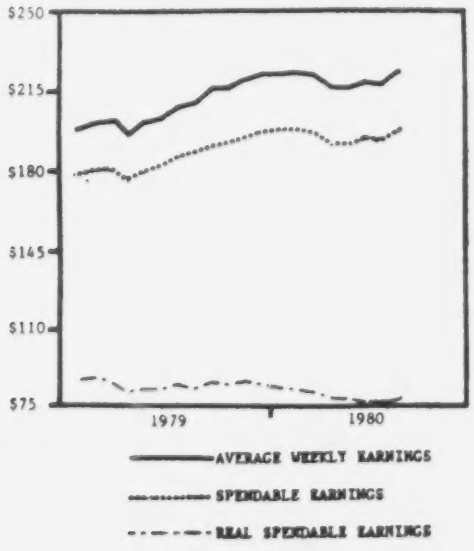
LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



PRODUCTION WORKER
MANHOUR INDEX
(1967=100)



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE
EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1979 - 1980



NATIONAL OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN

According to various economists, recent trends among economic indicators show that the nation is slowly on the path to recovery from the 1980 slump. However, this optimistic view of the economy is clouded somewhat by developments in consumer spending and mortgage interest rates.

Though personal income increased 0.8% in August, consumer spending was still rising at a faster pace than growth in income. The increase in personal income in August was attributed to boosts in private industry payrolls.

Housing starts, continuing on an uptrend, accelerated 12% in August to an adjusted annual rate of 1,399,000 units. However, if interest rates maintain their uphill climb, economists predict reductions of at least 150,000 units over the next twelve months. Mortgage rates are already above 13% in many parts of the nation.

July's acceleration of 4.6% in the index of leading economic indicators surpassed the previous record rise of 3.2% in June 1975. Nine of the ten available elements of the index contributed to the advancement. The most predominant indicator was the decline in the layoff rate from 2.9% to 1.7%.

Another positive indicator, industrial production, rose an adjusted 0.5% in August, marking the first increase in seven months. Economists construe this rise to be the strongest evidence to date of the impending economic recovery. The greatest improvement was shown in the production of construction supplies, climbing 2.4% over the previous month.

On the negative side, consumer prices rose an adjusted 0.7% in August. About half of the growth resulted from a surge in food prices. It appears that the inflation rate is hovering between 8% and 10% causing a skeptical prediction for a smooth recovery.

NATIONAL WORKWEEK INCREASES

The nation's average weekly hours for production and nonsupervisory workers rose 0.6 to 39.5 in August. The durable and nondurable good sectors both contributed to the rise in the manufacturing workweek. Influenced by hourly increases in lumber and wood products (+1.4), furniture and fixtures (+1.6), and primary metal industries (+1.0), durable good weekly hours advanced 0.8 over the month. The nondurable good workweek moved upward from 38.6 in July to 38.9 in August. The only industry group in the soft good sector to register a drop in hours was petroleum and coal products.

NATIONAL EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE

Average hourly earnings for the nation were up $.02 over last month's figure of $7.49. Durable good hourly earnings rose $.04, a gain attributed to increases ranging from $.02 in clay manufacturing and in miscellaneous manufacturing to $.07 in fabricated metal products. The soft good sector recorded a gain of $.02 during August. This increase was accomplished despite the loss of $.71 in tobacco manufacturing.

SPECIAL FEATURE

WIN TAX CREDITS - OJT CONTRACT REIMBURSEMENT COMBINATION

AN IMPORTANT TRAINING OPPORTUNITY FOR EMPLOYERS

To receive financial assistance for the extraordinary cost of hiring and training unskilled persons, as an employer, you can benefit by taking advantage of the dual benefits offered by the WIN Tax Credits - OJT Contract Reimbursement Combination.

WIN/OJT

WIN--the Work Incentive Program--helps people who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) move from welfare to economic independence through gainful employment. OJT is on-the-job training that you give your employees. Under WIN-sponsored on-the-job training (WIN/OJT), you can be paid for the extraordinary costs of training new employees from the WIN Program.

If you combine a WIN/OJT contract with the WIN tax credit and claim your standard deduction on your WIN employee's wages, you can save more than half the costs of the first-year wages.

Discuss your employee needs with your area Job Service office WIN representative, and find out how WIN/OJT can help your organization. If you decide to take part, a WIN/OJT expert can help you develop your training proposal. After your WIN/OJT proposal is approved, WIN will screen and refer qualified people to you. The hiring decision is up to you.

WIN/WELFARE TAX CREDITS

When you hire a WIN registrant under a WIN/OJT contract, you may also become eligible to claim a special credit on your Federal income tax return. Recent tax laws permit you to take advantage of either the WIN or the welfare tax credit.

The purpose of the credits is to open up opportunities for people who have particular difficulty finding jobs. Hence the law specifies certain categories of workers who qualify their employers for credit. For the WIN tax credit, eligible workers are persons applying for or receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and registered for the WIN Program. For the welfare credit, they are AFDC recipients who have been receiving benefits continuously during the 90 day period immediately preceding the date of hire.

The maximum amount of all credits is $3,000 for each worker paid $6,000 or more for the first year. Since the employer's normal deduction for wages is reduced by the amount of the credit, the actual tax savings can range from $900 to $2,580 per worker, depending on the company's tax bracket. For the second year of employment, the credit is 25 percent of wages, up to $1,500 for each worker paid $6,000 or more, with comparable reductions.

The new law applies to wages earned or paid after December 31, 1978, in tax years ending after that date. The WIN and welfare credits are continuing tax breaks, with no expiration dates; earlier laws set these credits at 20 percent of wages in the first year of employment only.

For the WIN and welfare credits, the ceiling is your entire tax liability, and you can transfer unused credit back 3 years and forward 7 years to reduce your tax liability for these years. Other requirements are that your eligible workers must be employed full time for at least 30 days and that they must not replace laid-off workers. An employer may not claim more than one credit on the same employee for the same time period.

WIN/OJT reimbursements may be included as part of the wage base in calculating the amount of the WIN/Welfare tax credit. The difference can be significant.

EXAMPLE

An OJT contract for two stock clerks and two fork lift operations provides for a minimum wage and a total reimbursement of $5,684 for the cost of training these employees.

A comparison of the tax credit and OJT benefits shows:

	WIN Tax Credits	Other Tax Credits
1st year wage base	$24,000	$18,316*
50% tax credit	$12,000	$ 9,158
OJT reimbursement	$ 5,684	$ 5,684
2nd year wage base	$24,000	$24,000
25% tax credit	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
Total wage paid	$48,000	$48,000
Total tax credits	$18,000	$15,158
OJT reimbursement	$ 5,684	$ 5,684
Total costs to employer	$24,316	$27,158
Total savings to employer	$23,684	$20,842
% savings to employer	49.34%	43.42%

* $24,000 wages less $5,684 OJT reimbursement

This example shows that over the two-year life of the tax credits, this employer can save an additional $2,842 or 5.92% of his employment costs. This results in an average of $1,421 additional savings each year by using OJT with the WIN tax credit. A similar degree of savings can also be realized with smaller or larger OJT contracts.

In order for employers to take advantage of the dual benefits offered by the WIN tax credit - OJT combination, employees hired to fill the OJT slots must be eligible employees under the WIN tax credit rules prior to the date of hire. The OJT contract, however, does not necessarily have to be a WIN/OJT contract. CETA/OJT contracted slots which are filled by CETA referrals who are eligible under the WIN tax credits provisions, may also be used in combination with the WIN tax credits to provide these dual benefits. The choice of tax credits is based on the eligibility of the employee, rather than on the program sponsor or the source of funds.

Employers like yourself select eligible workers and get a simple certification that the people you hire qualify you for tax credit. You can get the certification from your local WIN or welfare offices in your area. To claim a WIN/welfare tax credit attach IRS Form 4874 to your tax returns.

To take advantage of the WIN or Welfare credit, discuss your hiring needs with the WIN office staff located in your area Job Service Office. The WIN Program provides a variety of social, employment, and training services to help employable people on AFDC prepare for, find, and keep jobs. It is operated jointly by the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services through Job Service, and the Department of Social Services.

JOB SERVICE AND THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Economically disadvantaged applicants present a special challenge to the South Carolina Job Service. Job Service local offices continually seek better ways to assist underprivileged individuals in need of job-related services. Special programs such as the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and the Work Incentive Program (WIN) are designed especially to aid the economically disadvantaged. Through these special programs and other services provided by Job Service, many disadvantaged individuals have found rewarding jobs and improved their status in life.

Who are the economically disadvantaged? According to the latest Department of Labor definition, an economically disadvantaged person is one who is either: (1) a member of a family which receives public assistance; (2) a member of a family which has a total income, which in relation to family size, does not exceed the most recent poverty levels established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB); (3) a member of a family whose total income does not exceed 70% of the latest statewide lower living standard income levels established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); or (4) a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made. For example, a member of a family of four with a total nonfarm income of $7,450 or less is considered to be economically disadvantaged. For each additional family member, $1,220 is added in determination of the family poverty level. During the eleven-month period from October 1979 to August 1980, approximately 30% of the applicants available for services through the South Carolina Job Service were classified as economically disadvantaged according to these criteria.

A large portion of the services provided by South Carolina Job Service offices over the eleven-month period were services to economically disadvantaged applicants. Almost three fourths of all the applicants enrolled in training were economically disadvantaged, a reflection of the emphasis of CETA training programs. Of all those referred to supportive services, half were economically disadvantaged. Well over half (58%) of those applicants counseled also fell into this category. Over one fourth of the applicants tested during the eleven months were also classified as economically disadvantaged.

Services Provided to Total and Economically Disadvantaged Applicants by the South Carolina Job Service
October 1979 - August 1980

	Total	% of Tot. Apps. Avail.	Econo. Disadv.	% of Tot. Econo. Disadv. Apps. Avail.
Applicants Available	313,821	100.0	93,494	100.0
New Applicants	204,494	65.2	48,984	52.4
Renewals	77,501	24.7	20,386	21.8
Counseled	17,640	5.6	10,193	10.9
Tested	20,651	6.6	5,462	5.8
Referred to Supportive Services	30,822	9.8	15,854	17.0
Enrolled in Training	8,916	2.8	6,428	6.9
Job Development Contacts	25,614	8.2	6,842	7.3
Placed Result of Job Development	7,430	2.4	1,791	1.9
Referred to Jobs	130,687	41.6	37,931	40.6
Placed in Jobs	69,326	22.1	25,231	27.1
Nonagricultural	64,133	20.4	24,877	26.6
Over 150 Days	44,301	14.1	12,972	13.9

Of the available economically disadvantaged applicants, 41% were referred to jobs during the first eleven months of Fiscal Year 1980. Nearly 25,300 of these applicants, or 27% of the total, were actually placed in jobs. Job development contacts were made for 6,842 economically disadvantaged applicants, resulting in 1,791 being placed. The vast majority (98%) of those placed were in nonfarm jobs. Over half were in nonfarm jobs expected to last over 150 days.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Administrative Assistant	12	Telephone Sales	48	15	X		$ 8,500		X	Columbia
Production Planner	64	Purchasing Agent	07	15	X		$13,000	X		Greenville
Controller	76	Accountant	27	16	X		$25,000	X		Charleston
Welder	42	None	N/A	12	X		$ 9,360	X		Florence
Plant Manager	60	Chief Operations Officer - Executive V. P.	36 60	16	X		$25,000	X		Spartanburg
Industrial Supervisor	59	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Abbeville
Counselor	20	Administrative Assistant	14	16	X		$10,500		X	Chester
Chemical Lab Technician	99	Electrician	96	12	X		$10,000		X	Greenwood
Furniture Store Manager	99	Retail	99	12	X		$13,000	X		Liberty
Scientific Photographer	74	None	N/A	16	X		$12,000		X	Aiken
Construction Superintendent	99	None	N/A	12	X		$14,000		X	Conway
Carpenter	99	None	N/A	12	X	X	$10,500		X	Walterboro
Dental Assistant	24	Nursing Assistant	14	14	X		$ 6,448		X	Hampton

* There are currently more than 94,800 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
August 1980

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Change From July 1980	Net Change From Aug. 1980
TOTAL	1173.1	1165.3	1171.9	+ 7.8	+ 1.2
MANUFACTURING	385.0	373.2	401.3	+11.8	-16.3
Durable Goods	117.7	113.2	122.6	+ 4.5	- 4.9
Nondurable Goods	267.3	260.0	278.7	+ 7.3	-20.4
MINING	1.8	1.9	1.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	70.8	71.3	75.9	- 0.5	- 5.1
General Building Contractors	25.4	25.7	28.1	- 0.3	- 2.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.8	53.7	54.4	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Railroad Transportation	3.7	3.7	4.0	0	- 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	14.7	15.8	0	- 1.1
Other Transportation Services	6.7	6.6	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication	14.5	14.5	14.1	0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.2	14.2	14.3	0	- 0.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	231.5	231.8	227.3	- 0.3	+ 4.2
Wholesale Trade	50.1	49.9	49.9	+ 0.2	0
Retail Trade	181.4	181.9	177.4	- 0.5	+ 4.0
General Merchandising Stores	25.2	25.5	25.5	- 0.3	0
Food Stores	34.5	34.7	32.1	- 0.2	+ 2.4
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	21.4	21.4	23.1	0	- 1.7
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.7	10.4	10.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Eating and Drinking Places	51.1	51.1	47.9	0	+ 3.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.4	49.7	47.8	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.8	22.1	21.0	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.5	11.2	0	+ 0.3
SERVICES	162.6	165.0	155.7	- 2.4	+ 6.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.1	19.4	18.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Hospitals	13.0	13.1	11.9	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services	11.2	11.4	11.4	- 0.2	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	218.2	218.7	207.6	- 0.5	+10.6
Total Federal	38.9	39.9	35.7	- 1.0	+ 3.2
Total State	66.8	68.3	67.8	- 1.5	- 1.0
School	21.6	23.1	23.6	- 1.5	- 2.0
Nonschool	45.2	45.2	44.2	0	+ 1.0
Total Local	112.5	110.5	104.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.5
School	56.7	53.6	51.9	+ 3.1	+ 4.8
Nonschool	55.8	56.9	52.1	- 1.1	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
August 1980

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Change From July 1980	Net Change From Aug. 1980
MANUFACTURING	385.0	373.2	401.3	+11.8	-16.3
DURABLE GOODS	117.7	113.2	122.6	+ 4.5	- 4.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.1	16.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.7	8.6	9.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	5.2	0	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.8	11.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Primary Metal Industries	7.3	7.3	6.9	0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	13.4	12.5	14.8	+ 0.9	- 1.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.8	6.2	+0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.0	29.7	31.5	+ 1.3	- 0.5
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.7	5.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	9.7	9.4	9.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.4	19.0	21.4	+ 1.4	- 1.0
Electronic Components and Acces.	8.1	6.6	8.0	+ 1.5	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.7	0	- 0.5
Other Durable	9.6	8.9	9.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	267.3	260.0	278.7	+ 7.3	-20.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.2	14.8	15.3	- 0.6	- 1.1
Beverages	3.0	3.0	3.1	0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	136.6	129.3	142.3	+ 7.3	- 5.7
Weaving Mills	87.3	82.2	88.9	+ 5.1	- 1.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.2	38.1	41.5	+ 3.1	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.2	43.3	46.4	+ 1.9	- 1.2
Knitting Mills	11.1	10.4	11.6	+ 0.7	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.3	16.1	18.5	+ 1.2	- 1.2
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	3.0	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.5	10.2	11.4	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.3	5.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Products	46.0	45.9	47.4	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	9.6	10.3	+ 0.7	0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	16.1	16.9	- 0.4	- 1.2
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.7	6.9	7.0	- 0.2	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.0	14.2	14.2	- 0.2	0
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.2	7.3	0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.6	33.5	- 0.1	- 2.0
Synthetic Fibers	18.0	18.2	19.9	- 0.2	- 1.9
Other Nondurable	17.8	17.0	18.7	+ 0.8	- 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
AUGUST 1980

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
MANUFACTURING	308.0	298.3	321.3	223.83	217.67	210.08	39.2	38.8	40.4	5.71	5.61	5.20
DURABLE GOODS	93.3	90.0	97.4	228.73	221.75	210.48	39.3	38.7	40.4	5.82	5.73	5.21
Lumber and Wood Products	12.2	12.1	13.1	210.65	206.06	186.52	42.3	42.4	42.2	4.98	4.86	4.42
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	4.0	4.3	176.66	178.71	177.75	36.2	37.0	37.9	4.88	4.83	4.69
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.8	9.5	244.99	245.96	239.97	39.9	39.8	42.7	6.14	6.18	5.62
Fabricated Metal Products	11.0	10.3	12.2	231.49	225.04	208.05	40.9	39.9	42.2	5.66	5.64	4.93
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.9	22.0	23.3	253.83	241.25	234.35	40.1	39.1	41.7	6.33	6.17	5.62
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.7	6.6	235.60	227.48	216.63	40.0	39.7	41.5	5.89	5.73	5.22
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.1	15.0	17.0	191.16	192.52	185.09	36.0	36.6	38.4	5.31	5.26	4.82
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.8	207.24	192.47	185.02	39.4	37.3	39.2	5.26	5.16	4.72
NONDURABLE GOODS	214.7	208.3	223.9	221.87	215.34	210.08	39.2	38.8	40.4	5.66	5.55	5.20
Food and Kindred Products	8.5	9.1	9.4	188.44	196.21	185.33	38.3	39.8	39.6	4.92	4.93	4.68
Textile Mill Products	119.3	112.9	124.1	213.55	204.48	203.00	39.4	38.8	40.6	5.42	5.27	5.00
Weaving Mills	78.1	73.5	79.5	22.31	212.79	208.38	40.2	39.7	40.7	5.53	5.36	5.12
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.7	33.9	37.0	221.44	209.61	209.71	39.9	39.4	41.2	5.55	5.32	5.09
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.7	39.0	41.7	221.80	215.06	205.23	40.4	39.9	40.4	5.49	5.39	5.08
Knitting Mills	9.1	8.5	9.5	183.63	175.17	178.44	37.4	36.8	40.1	4.91	4.76	4.45
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	13.1	15.0	205.35	198.36	207.38	35.9	34.8	39.5	5.72	5.70	5.25
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.4	3.0	220.76	218.50	201.31	42.7	42.1	41.0	5.17	5.19	4.91
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.1	10.1	187.31	178.18	187.20	38.7	38.4	41.6	4.84	4.64	4.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.4	39.6	157.03	153.26	142.08	37.3	37.2	37.0	4.21	4.12	3.84
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	8.6	9.3	148.92	146.54	130.64	37.7	37.1	35.5	3.95	3.95	3.68
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.4	14.0	143.64	141.15	129.95	36.0	36.1	35.8	3.99	3.91	3.63
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	10.2	10.3	346.01	343.18	332.21	40.9	41.1	43.2	8.46	8.35	7.69
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.5	3.6	238.55	226.41	220.08	38.6	37.3	39.3	6.18	6.07	5.60
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.8	22.2	317.58	314.74	291.70	40.2	40.3	41.2	7.90	7.81	7.08
Synthetic Fibers	13.7	13.8	15.1	288.80	285.09	273.47	39.4	39.0	41.0	7.33	7.31	6.67

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
AUGUST 1980

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.8	4.5	5.0	2.7	2.1	4.2	.9	2.1	.4	4.7	5.2	5.9	2.6	1.9	3.9	1.0	2.3	.7
DURABLE GOODS	3.9	3.6	4.9	2.5	1.4	4.1	1.1	1.8	.4	5.3	4.3	5.5	2.3	1.5	3.7	1.9	2.0	.6
Furniture and Fixtures	5.9	3.4	7.6	5.5	3.2	7.5	.2	.1	.1	6.6	3.0	8.1	4.4	1.4	6.0	*	*	.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	3.6	2.8	1.7	1.9	.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	.1	4.0	2.5	4.0	2.0	.9	2.8	1.3	.8	.6
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	2.0	4.9	1.8	1.2	4.0	.7	.3	.1	11.3	2.6	7.3	1.8	.9	4.0	8.0	.6	1.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	3.8	4.9	1.5	1.0	3.8	1.2	2.6	.4	3.5	5.1	4.0	1.9	1.3	2.9	.8	3.0	*
Special Industry Machinery	2.8	2.5	3.9	2.1	1.6	3.3	.2	.1	.1	4.0	3.1	4.5	2.1	1.6	2.7	.8	.2	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.6	2.5	4.3	1.3	.8	3.7	1.7	1.1	.1	5.7	3.5	5.4	2.0	1.3	3.7	2.3	1.4	.7
Instruments and Related Products	2.0	10.3	5.8	1.3	.2	5.0	*	9.7	.3	2.4	11.2	3.8	.9	1.1	2.5	.5	9.5	.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.8	4.9	5.0	2.8	2.4	4.2	.8	2.3	.4	4.5	5.7	6.1	2.8	2.1	4.1	.6	2.5	.8
Food and Kindred Products	6.0	6.7	7.5	4.6	3.4	7.1	1.4	3.3	.3	5.3	7.4	8.0	3.4	2.2	5.9	.6	3.8	.1
Textile Mill Products	3.4	6.2	5.1	2.8	2.4	4.4	.4	3.5	.2	4.4	7.1	6.2	2.5	2.1	4.0	.6	3.8	.9
Weaving Mills	3.6	7.9	5.5	3.2	2.7	5.0	2	4.9	.1	4.3	8.4	6.3	2.6	2.1	4.2	.3	4.9	.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.5	10.3	5.9	3.2	2.8	5.2	*	7.0	.1	4.6	10.7	5.5	2.6	2.2	3.7	.4	7.2	.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.9	5.9	5.2	3.3	2.7	4.9	.4	3.1	*	4.1	6.5	6.9	2.8	2.2	4.6	.1	3.1	.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.7	1.4	4.4	1.3	.8	3.5	.4	.4	.4	3.3	4.0	4.9	1.5	1.2	2.7	.4	1.5	1.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.6	3.3	3.9	3.6	2.8	3.2	.7	.4	.4	4.0	3.6	11.7	2.9	2.5	6.1	.1	.2	3.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.6	5.9	8.0	4.7	4.1	5.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	7.3	6.5	9.5	5.0	4.1	6.1	1.1	1.3	1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.8	8.6	7.2	4.6	4.2	5.4	1.1	4.3	1.6	5.6	8.6	7.5	4.7	3.7	6.2	*	3.7	.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.5	5.6	11.1	4.8	4.2	7.2	2.1	.6	3.0	8.9	7.5	11.1	5.4	5.0	7.2	2.1	1.1	2.4
Paper and Allied Products	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.1	.9	1.7	.1	.1	*	3.4	1.5	4.5	2.1	.8	2.5	.7	*	.2
Printing and Publishing	2.7	3.1	4.8	2.7	2.2	4.5	*	.9	.2	3.9	2.2	5.4	3.3	1.5	4.6	.2	.3	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.9	.8	1.3	.5	.4	1.1	2.1	.2	*	1.7	2.2	1.4	.8	.4	.8	.1	1.2	*
Synthetic Fibers	4.0	.6	.9	.3	.2	.8	3.6	.3	*	1.2	3.2	1.4	.7	.5	.7	.1	2.0	*

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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